

Section 2.2

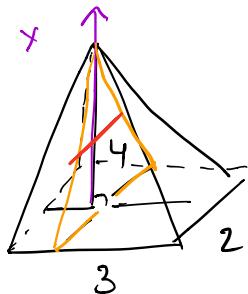
213-02

In 2.2 First lectureTalk about

✓ # 83

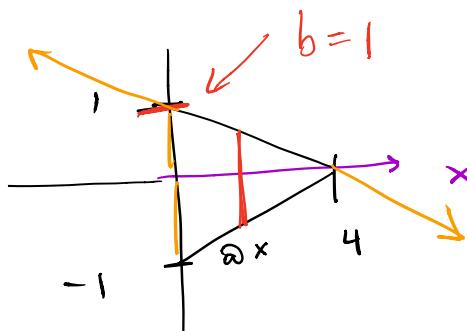
✓ # 95

167 Arc length



Formula for volume =

$$\frac{1}{3} (2 \cdot 3) \cdot 4 = 8 \text{ un}^3$$



points

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{0 - 1}{4 - 0} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$b = 1$$

slope intercept

$$y = m x + b$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4} x + 1$$

$$(\frac{1}{4}x + y = 1) \times 4$$

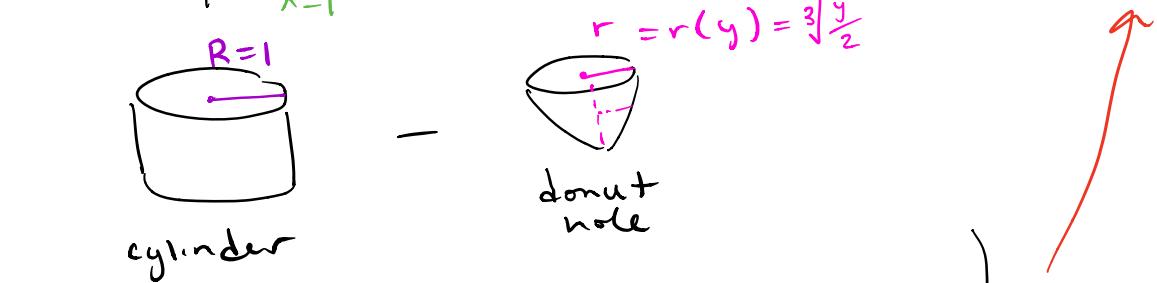
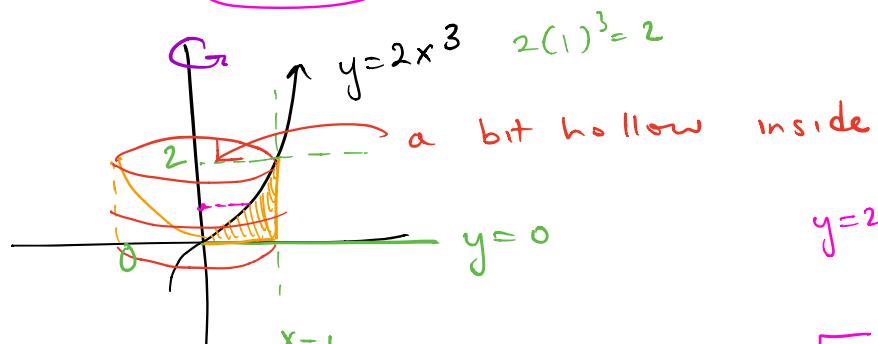
$$x + 4y = 4$$

point slope

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

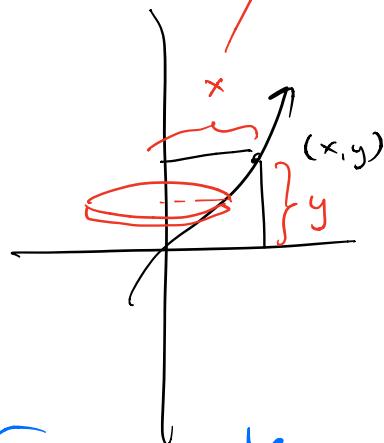
$$y - 1 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 0)$$

#83 $y = 2x^3$, $x = 0$, $x = 1$, $y = 0$



volume: $\pi R^2 - \pi r^2$

$$\int_0^2 \pi(1)^2 - \pi\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{2}}\right)^2 dy$$



$x = g_2(y)$ > $x = g_1(y)$

(furthest right) (furthest left)

Can make a formula:

$$vol = \int_c^d [g_2(y)]^2 - [g_1(y)]^2 dy$$



Solve some integral:

$$\pi \int_0^2 1 - \frac{y^{2/3}}{2^{2/3}} dy$$

$$= \pi \left[y - \frac{1}{2^{2/3}} \cdot \frac{y^{5/3}}{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)} \right] \Big|_0^2$$

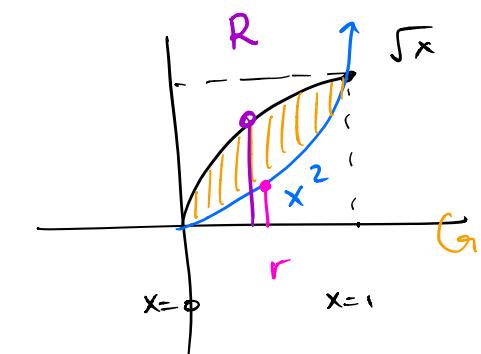
$$= \pi \left[\left(2 - \frac{3}{5 \cdot 2^{2/3}} \cdot 2^{5/3} \right) - (0 - 0) \right]$$

$$= \pi \left[2 \left(1 - \frac{3 \cdot 2^{2/3}}{5 \cdot 2^{2/3}} \right) \right] \quad \left\{ 2^{5/3} = 2^{3/3} \cdot 2^{2/3} \right.$$

$$= \pi [2 \left(1 - \frac{3}{5} \right)]$$

$$= \boxed{\pi \cdot \frac{4}{5}} \quad \checkmark \text{ un3}$$

#95 $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = x^2$, around x -axis.



$$(r = f_1(x) < f_2(x) = R)$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = (x^2)^2 \text{ intersect.}$$

$$x = x^4$$

$$0 = x^4 - x$$

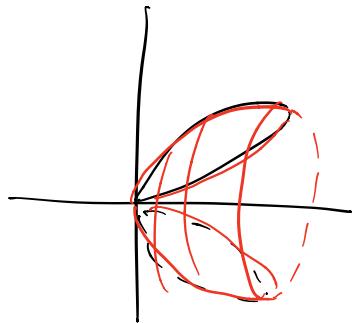
$$0 = x(x^3 - 1)$$

$$\boxed{x=0, x=1}$$

$$x \geq 0$$

Try $x = \frac{1}{4}$ ($0 < \frac{1}{4} < 1$):

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} > \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16}$$
$$\sqrt{x} > x^2$$



Take a break for rolls

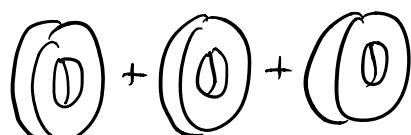
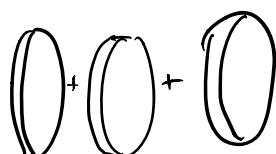
Poll #1 if there is a hole/hollow

disks

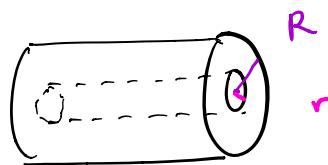
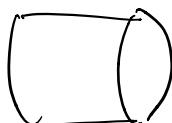
or

washer

?



=



slicing a carrot

slicing toilet paper!

$$\pi R^2 - \pi r^2$$

$$\int \pi (R^2 - r^2) dx \quad \left(\text{about the } x\text{-axis, cross sections are perpendicular to } x\text{-axis} \right)$$

$$\int_0^1 \pi (\sqrt{x})^2 - (x^2)^2 dx$$

$$\pi \int_0^1 (x - x^4) dx$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \pi \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) - (0 - 0) \right]$$

$$= \boxed{\pi \frac{3}{10}} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{un}^3$$